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der act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1914.

Who will elect the members of the
Administrative Board—the organized
few or the many? The size of the vote
cast next month tells.

The Impossible Carranza.

"First Chief" Carranza in his latest
note to the mediators, received
last night, declares that mediation of
the internal affairs of Mexico is "im-
possible." It is Carranza that is im-
possible. The internal affairs of
Mexico must be settled, and settled
on the right basis, or there can never
be any peace. There is nothing else
of importance to mediate, as Villa
will soon take care of Huerta. We
are convinced that it will soon be-
come necessary for Villa to take care
of Carranza.

Treasurer Burke sees no danger in
huge gold exports. Aren't the calamity-
struck to be left any consolation at all?

Mediation Already Worth While.

Mediation has delayed interven-
tion in Mexico, if it has not prevent-
ed it. Mediation has given us op-
portunity to hold Vera Cruz with-
out pushing action, thus giving
Americans the opportunity to leave
Mexico, with the result that hundreds
of lives, which would have been
sacrificed by a premature advance on
Mexico City, have been saved. Me-
diation has resulted in the decision
of Huerta to retire, the first object
of the administration for fifteen
months. Mediation has brought the
two Americas closer together.

Should the mediators quit the job
to-morrow none would have the
right to say that the conference has
been anything other than a totally
unexpected success.

Maybe big business conspired to have
Washington lose all those games so
Congress would get disgusted and go
home.

Guarding Travelers.

Upon the authority of the Treas-
ury Department, Surgeon-General
Blue, of the Public Health Service,
will install laboratories in Chicago
and San Francisco for analyzing the
water served on railways. The step
is the logical sequel to the ban
placed upon the public drinking cup
and other measures aimed at circum-
scribing preventable disease.

Contaminated water is one of the
profane sources of sickness. When it
is taken from a supply into which
sewage enters, or which may be men-
aced by any form of impurity, the re-
sult is quickly seen in infection of
greater or less gravity. There is no
doubt that people have often con-
tracted disease on trains from the
agency, going home to develop it,
baffled as to when or where infec-
tion took place.

The edict of the Treasury Depart-
ment will work good in another di-
rection, and that is by inducing pre-
cautions in the water supply of
towns from which the railroads fill
their tanks. It often happens that
cities, especially smaller ones, do not
appreciate the need of guarding their
water supply, nor the wisdom of
constant analyses, to the end of catch-
ing infection the moment it is man-
ifest. When the government testing
stations report impurities, it will be
a simple matter to trace the source
of supply. And the town that does
not apply correction in an issue
touching life and death hardly de-
serves consideration.

"Villa says Carranza is first
chief." And he will be as long as
Villa says so, and no longer.

Exit Root; Enter Blease.

The United States Senate so often
has suffered indignation of states-
manship from members of inferior
caliber that it is not refreshing to
contemplate the possibility of the
election of Blease, of South Carolina.

One looks at Blease and wonders
what has become of the Calhouns,
the Pinckneys, the Hamptons and
others of that brilliant host that
once shed glory upon their State in
the councils of the nation. The
rough-and-tumble era which began
with Tillman broke the continuity
of able statesmanship such as had pre-
viously given prestige to the Pal-
metto State. Tillman himself was
and is a man of force and capacity.
He possessed, above all, the faculty
of growth. Unfortunately, Blease
does not seem to own the same pos-
sibilities. He has Tillman's force
without Tillman's essential construc-
tiveness. In the Senate he would be
a misfit.

With the possible advent of this
man as United States Senator coin-
cides the announced intention of
William Root to retire. The Times-
Dispatch does not approve the pol-
itics and some of the past professional
performances of the New York Sen-
ator. But that does not prevent us
from seeing that he belongs among

the big Americans in public life to-
day. Theodore Roosevelt spoke with
sincerity, if with his accustomed
hyperbole, when he declared once
he would negotiate Pennsylvania on
hands and knees to make Root
President.

Of course, Root as President is an
impossibility. His whimsical corpora-
tion affiliations, if nothing else, de-
bar him. But Root, as a Cabinet of-
ficer and as a Senator, has done sig-
nificant service for the whole nation. His
support of the Panama Canal repeal
bill is an illustration.

Such a man is of distinct value to
an age too much given to hedging,
shallowness and mediocre mental
activity. New York will have to go
far to find a man that will not show
poorly by contrast.

Let the return of warm weather re-
mind of those who have no ice.

A Renegade Crusader.

All know the story of Franken-
stein. It has often been used, not
always with due regard to the facts
as narrated by Mrs. Shelley, to draw
a moral and to illustrate the plight
of a man who, putting into motion a
great force for evil, has been crushed
by it.

There is another kind of creator
of forces, men and leaders who put
a soul into their creations, and, not
desiring profit for themselves, gain
it incidentally while blessing
humanity. Two men with the pow-
ers thus exceeding those of the
Frankenstein of fiction have lived
and worked in recent times, one of
whom is still living and working; the
other, still living, tempting his own
destruction by opposing the very
force for good he helped to create.

William J. Bryan and Theodore
Roosevelt are these better Franken-
steins, and an aroused public opin-
ion is the force of which they were
the joint creators. The former is
aiding Woodrow Wilson to guide and
direct the force they unleashed; the
latter has put himself in opposition
to it.

Whatever else may be said of
Theodore Roosevelt, he was once a
great preacher. Sincere or not—and
later events seem to answer the
puzzle in the negative—his words
and his preachments were taken at
their face value by a great majority
of the American people, partially
because of the powerful personality
back of them, but more largely be-
cause of the essential truth of them.
It was he who helped arouse the
people to attack the citadel of spe-
cial privilege; who awakened them
to the need of checking the monopo-
lists who were controlling the peo-
ple's government; who, with Mr.
Bryan and other lesser lights, put
into motion the great force of popu-
lar sentiment which has revolution-
ized our national and State policies.

If Bryan was a Peter the Hermit,
Roosevelt essayed the role of a Coeur
de Lion.

But whereas the Hermit kept the
faith, and whereas Richard won vic-
tories, Theodore Roosevelt bowed to
the enemies against which he had
done so much to turn the people of
the country and to-day takes com-
mand of those resisting the very
forces he created and unloosed. The
preacher of a crusade is fighting in
the ranks of the infidel, thundering
against idealism in government and
shelling the great army with fulmi-
nations against its leader's efforts to
make of it a power for righteous
government.

Can he stay the march of the pub-
lic sentiment he helped arouse? Can
he turn back the hands of the clock?
The next few years will give the answer.

Premier Asquith seems to lack won't
power.

A Pitiful Thing.

In his Flag Day speech at Wash-
ington Monday Mr. Wilson said:
"Would it not be a pitiful thing
ever to have to make apology and
explanation of anything that we
ever did under the leadership of
this flag, carried in the van?"

A pitiful thing, indeed, and Mr.
Wilson has been allowed to do it in
the Colombian treaty—New York
Herald.

Not so; Mr. Bryan has been com-
pelled to do it. Mr. Wilson did not
say it would be a pitiful thing to
make explanation, where explanation
is due. That is a grand thing. He
said it would be a pitiful thing "to
have" to make explanation. It is the
necessity that is pitiful, and for that
pitiful necessity Theodore Roosevelt
is responsible.

"Why is the Boston Transcript so
bloody inclined toward Mexico?" asks
the Charleston News and Courier.
That Boston is a long way from Mex-
ico may be one reason.

When Mr. Bryan says all men do not
get what they earn, every man who
hears him has a feeling of self-con-
sciousness.

A lot of Congressmen who opposed
two years ago will try to get back
into office this fall on Wilson's coat
tails.

What we really want to hear the
Colonel say is what he thinks of the
action of the Republicans in refusing
to meet his overtures half way.

John D. says he never eats too much.
Neither do most of us, but whereas
John's reason is his stomach, ours is
our pocketbooks.

Forests of the United States cover
550,000,000 acres. And still there is
not room enough for all the politicians
who are fighting Mr. Wilson to hide.

Henrico will join Allegheny in en-
acting a compulsory education law.
When will Richmond join Harrison-
burg, Lynchburg and Petersburg?

The New York American gives
figures to prove Wilson an "apostle of
adversity." As might have been ex-
pected, some of its figures are wrong.

Still, we can always point to the
name of Mr. Rene La Montagne as an
excuse.

Virginia's agricultural values in-
creased 132 per cent in ten years.

Wayside Chats With Old Virginia Editors

"The dance masters played the
ricks with the dance when they
ruled that hugging would hereafter be
considered disgraceful and not al-
lowed," says the Houston Record-Ad-
vertiser. Aw, cheer up; even the
dance masters can't stop dancing.

"It is a sad mistake," says the
Southwest Times, "if the people think
that the country children cannot at-
tend school." It will be more than
sad; it will be disastrous. However,
the tendency now is to think, and
rightly, that they cannot stay away
from school.

"This is your town and it is what you
make it," says the Atlanta Journal.
People who knock should remember
that, stop talking and get busy im-
proving their own work.

Here is how the Sandy Valley News
expresses much the same sentiment:
"The success of your town depends
upon the public spirit of its leading
citizens." The only objection we have
to that saying is to the use of the
qualifying adjective. However, the
success of a town depends upon the
public spirit of "all" the men in the
town.

"Probably the only way for the ad-
ministration to calm the calamity
howlers," says the Bristol Herald-
Courier, "is to give them an automo-
bile apiece." That wouldn't soothe
them; they would be so busy howling
about the price of the car that they
would not see the other fellow run-
ning off with the automobile.

"The average man has not looked
upon the Colonel as a whiner," re-
marks the Petersburg Index-Appeal,
in commenting upon the reported com-
plaint of the Colonel that it is almost
impossible for him "to get adequate
representation upon the country if I
depend upon the newspapers alone."
If that be whining—and it sounds
much like whining and ingratitude
combined—the Colonel has been a
winner. He has made a substantial
contribution to the country by his
last campaign for the presidency, at a
time when the newspapers were full
of what he was saying and doing.

"Why will educational institutions
select billious orators?" impatiently
queries the Charlottesville Progress.
Can't say, unless it is that most pro-
fessional orators are billious.

"As a result of the change in weather
conditions, the shoe interests received
orders during the week which were
much in excess of the corresponding
periods of 1913," reports the Lynch-
burg Advance. "The Lynchburg fac-
tory are busy working on increased
output."

"No change occurred on the cotton
goods market, and it is reported that
the outlook is brighter than usual at
this time for a good fall business."

"Columbus market shows a more
healthful tone."

We will have to "sit" the Chief
Calamity Howler on that Lynchburg
fellow. He is altogether too un-
psychologically optimistic.

"Should the Colonel lose his voice,"
asks the Norfolk Virginian Pilot,
"what will become of the 'et prae-
terea'?" Dunno; you tell us.
What will become of it?

THE PUBLIC PULSE

Editorial Expressions from Leading
Newspapers.

The Penalty of Public Spirit.

If a man undertakes to do anything
of public service without being part
of a machine, or if an organization
which is composed merely of repre-
sentative citizens and has no predatory
interests undertakes to do anything,
the world which sums up the objections
of the standard mind is "self-con-
stituted."—Harper's Weekly.

The Closure.

A bill providing for the closure has
been introduced in the United States
Senate. It ought to be passed. We
should judge the people are unanimous
in their opinion. But the trouble is
the way they were with the 20-cent
age grab, which the Senate upheld.
What do these plutocrats, as Bryan
speaks of them, care for the people?
Their instinct is to oppress the people,
and they want it stopped. This airing
of opinions is perfectly useless. They
are generally formed from one's stand-
point, made up of selfish, prejudiced
assessments, or selfish interest. No
opinion is worth a copper that is not
based on a self-evident truth, and no
logic amounts to anything that is not
based on a self-evident truth.—Ohio
State Journal.

Inevitable and Just.

The reply of the American delegates
to the statement issued by Huerta's
representatives in criticism of the
American plan for the establishment
of a provisional government in Mex-
ico headed by a Constitutional
assembly, is a masterpiece of clear-
sightedness and logic. It is a clear
statement of the attitude of the
American delegates—namely, that
the United States was offering to Huerta
the terms of a compromise with the
Constitutionalists, but terms of sur-
render to the Constitutionalists.

That this should be the case was
not only inevitable from the beginning
of Huerta's career, but it was in-
evitable from the beginning of his
wholly just. The Constitutionalists
are conquerors. They now control the
greater part of Mexico, and they will
control the whole country. Their
program, whatever it is, is clearly
approved of by a majority of the
Mexican people. Unless we are
prepared to intervene in Mexico's in-
ternal affairs with the purpose of
preventing the carrying out of reforms
which a majority of the Mexican peo-
ple desire, there is no other position
which our delegates at Niagara could
take except the position which they
have taken.—Charleston News and Ob-
server.

Efficient Government.

Illinois has found the State govern-
ment with the scattering authority
and responsibility, is exceedingly inef-
ficient. A legislative commission re-
commends a general consolidation of
departments. Eventually, of course,
Illinois, along with other States, will
fall back on the commission form of
government as the only way to get
efficiency.—Kansas City Star.

"The Independent Grand Duchy of
Luxemburg has an area of 998 square
miles, and is bounded by Belgium, Ger-
many and France. It belongs to the
German Customs Union. In American
consular jurisdiction the agency at
Luxemburg is included in the Rotter-
dam district. This grand duchy should
not be confused with Luxembourg pro-
vince, in Belgium—the largest province
of that country."

Since January 1, 1914, to March 25,
over 82,000 cases of eggs (30 dozen to
the case), valued at about \$287,000
United States currency, have been
shipped from Belgium to American
Pacific Coast ports.

Great Synagogue.

"Can you tell me where the finest
of the Jewish churches in the world
is? It is commonly said to be the
Temple, at Warsaw, in Poland."

Voice of the People

The Right of Secession.
To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—The State of Virginia should go
slow upon teaching in the public
schools that secession was ever right
and justifiable. If it was right in 1861
it is right yet. Defeat could not
change a right into a wrong. It is
not impossible that this question may
come up again in a way that might
place Virginia in a very embarrassing
situation as the defender of the right
of secession. Suppose that the Social-
ist party should become strong enough
to combat some section of the Union,
New England, for example, and should
desire to establish their proposed form
of government. This could not be
done unless the Constitution of the
United States, and the right to claim
the right to secede and establish a So-
cialist country of their own. Would
Virginia like to be their backer and
supporter?

It is not better, as well as more
truthful, to teach that the right of
secession was a question upon which
men could honestly differ? That there
was but one possibility to decide the
question, the arbitrament of the sword,
and by this it was finally and forever
settled that under our form of gov-
ernment and Constitution, no such right
exists.—AMERICAN.

South Boston, Va., June 17, 1914.

Tax Land Values.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—While out of town several days
ago I read in The Times-Dispatch
with great deal of interest, a letter
entitled "Tax Land Values," signed
"Bedmont."

We congratulate him on his splendid
article. He has touched one of the
greatest sources of injustice in the
question, particularly as it taxes the
widow and orphan and the taxation of
capital. How can we expect to attract
capital for investment here unless it is
assessed and taxed at its full value
while the State voluntarily assesses
and taxes land and improvements at
15 to 60 per cent of their real
value?

Invested capital through its expendi-
tures in wages, etc., produces and
makes the true value of real estate; for
without wages and profits, no estate would
be vacant and produce no value for
the owner. So if there is any discrimina-
tion to be made, it should certainly be
in favor of capital invested in manu-
facturing and other enterprises which
produces value. Keep up your good
work in The Times-Dispatch.

SMALL MANUFACTURER.

Richmond, Va., June 17, 1914.

State Already "Dry."

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:
Sir,—"Drys vs. 'Wets'"—anent this
very mooted question, and as the long
drought has made such a vast terri-
tory dry, it has been facetiously
marked by one of Virginia's wets—very
terse—thus: "By George, sir! the old
State has gone dry—without a vote-
already!"

CHARLES M. WESSON.

Queries and Answers

Greek.

Please give the meaning of the Greek
word "E. R. L." I have seen it in
abbreviations and connectives in the let-
ters, and among them the one you ask
about. It stands for the letters sigma
tau alpha.

Oldest City.

Can you tell me what and where is
the oldest city in the world?
Damascus, in Syria.

Income From Bonds.

At what price must I buy 5 per cent
bonds, so that they will yield me 6
per cent?
\$3 1-3 cents. W. T.

Maxixe.

Please give me the pronunciation
of "maxixe." Mat-chi-che, with accent on the mid-
dle syllable.

Distance and Direction.

Please state the distance from Rich-
mond to Lynchburg and the direction
of Roanoke from Lynchburg.
About 147 miles. Nearly west.

Highest Point.

What is the highest point in Vir-
ginia? Is its altitude sufficient for
the relief of hay fever?
I. V. S.
Mount Rogers. Probably sufficient
for most cases.

Adjustment.

I own one-fourth of a business. In
settling the amount of my part of the
obligations and profits, is it proper to
use the word "adjustment?"
T. R. BROWN.

"Adjustment," the making of a just
or equitable arrangement, would serve.
"Adjust" is a derogatory term, have
for many years been considered pecu-
liarly appropriate to the action of an in-
demnifying company, as when a fire
company has rescued a person from the
perils of property, etc., to deter-
mine the amount to be paid for losses.
This use should not, however, deter
from that which you suggest. It would
not be very long before we should have
no words left for common use if we
permitted them too freely to be with-
drawn for technical meanings only.
The exact term for the thing that you
have in mind is "apportionment."

Suffrage.

I became of age in April, 1914, and
was refused a vote in the June pri-
mary, though I paid my poll tax at
the time. I am now a citizen. What
can I do about it?
VOTER.

Nothing. You should have had your
tax assessed, and paid the amount to
the treasurer before election day.
There is no arrangement for receipt of
taxes at the polls.

Working Her Way.

Is there any school in Virginia
through which a young woman can
work her way?
SUBSCRIBER.

There are many schools in which
some such arrangement might be made
for a small number of girls. There is
none which makes formal offer of such
arrangement.

State-Wide Election.

I did not vote last fall. Does this
disqualify me from voting in the
State-wide election? Is it illegal to
gamble unless there is as much as \$20
at stake?
B.

The act provides that the electorate
in the State-wide election shall con-
sist of all persons qualified to vote in
the fall of 1913, those who have paid
tax six months prior to the June elec-
tion and those becoming of age after
February 1, 1914, who have paid as-
sessment made, pay tax, and, of course,
register. It is.

Coina, Etc.

J. C. Young, Jr., E. L. Townes, T.
T. D. Alice M., and R. P. Hens. Hens
of coins containing nothing of pre-
mium value.

Great Synagogue.

"Can you tell me where the finest
of the Jewish churches in the world
is? It is commonly said to be the
Temple, at Warsaw, in Poland."

Success in Iowa.

We suppose the success of Senator
A. B. Cummins in Iowa will be hailed
as a vindication of the A. B. C. theory.
—Houston Post.

Dr. Brady's Health Talks

PLAIN FACTS ABOUT HEART.

In the earlier development of the
art of diagnosis with the aid of the
stethoscope, physicians were in-
clined to attribute too much to a
"murmur" which could be heard on
listening to the heart beat. Know-
ing that deformities of the heart
valves resulting from disease permit-
ted a "leakage" of blood through the
damaged valve, and that this was ac-
companied by a purring, abnormal
sound called a "murmur," the medical
man often jumped at the conclusion
that where there was a murmur there
must surely be heart disease.

Reserve Power.

Of course, it is now known that
murmurs are nearly as common in
cases with no heart trouble what-
ever. In fact, the presence of an
audible murmur no longer consid-
ered the important sign of heart trou-
ble. Even with a badly damaged valve,
the quality or loudness of the mur-
mur is a minor consideration in esti-
mating the patient's condition. The
prognosis depends rather on the reserve
power of the heart. In other words,
no diagnosis is complete without a
careful investigation of the heart's
efficiency.

Many persons have valvular disease
and don't know it. Many have a mur-
mur, and don't know it, and imagine they
are victims of heart trouble, whereas
they have nothing of the kind. Many
suffer from "stomach trouble" or
"bronchial trouble" or "a tendency to
asthma," which is really a secondary
symptom of unsuspected heart disease.
Such symptoms would obviously be
unrelieved as long as the heart's ef-
ficiency is inadequate for the individ-
ual's daily work.

Heart failure usually begins weeks,
months or years before the patient
realizes how serious his condition is.
And it is just this insidious exhaus-
tion of the heart's reserve force—the
force necessary to keep up with the
little strains of daily work or play,
over and above the ordinary demands
on the circulation—which may be con-
sidered the danger zone. If the heart
gives out, the patient is in a bad way.
That is to say, if there is any
feeling of sensation of physical in-
capacity, of a falling off in one's power
of endurance, or perhaps inability to
carry on the effort one formerly
could, then it is by no means too late
to have a thorough physical ex-
amination by the physician. Degen-
eration and exhaustion of the heart
muscle commonly expresses itself in
a gradual loss of efficiency.

Questions and Answers.

D. S. asks: Is medicine containing
one grain of opium to the ounce good
to stop a cough from chronic bron-
chitis?

Answer—Such medicine is bad to
stop a cough from chronic bronchitis.
It is bad for any cough.

Andrew L. T. asks: Which is the more
reliable stimulant for emergency use,
brandy or aromatic spirits of am-
monia?

Answer—Aromatic spirits of am-
monia given in a little water.

H. W. writes: Our little boy, aged
five, complains of dizziness and some-
times grows faint when cold water
gets in his ears during his bath. Can
you explain the reason?

Answer—Take him to your doctor or
ear specialist. It may be harden-
ing, or there may be a hole in the
drum.

Dr. Brady will answer all questions
pertaining to health. If your question
is of general interest it will be an-
swered through these columns; if not it
will be answered personally if stamped,
addressed envelope is inclosed. Ask
Dr. Brady will